

past ornaments of our profession, who have not graduated at Oxford or Cambridge. The names of most of those who were in general practice are in italics :

Akenside, *Abercrombie*, *Annesly*, Abernethy, Armstrong, Bateman, Baron, B. Bell, *J. Bell*, C. Bell, Black, *J. Burns*, A. Burns, *Babington*, *Bree*, *Blane*, *Birkbeck*, *Cullen*, *Cheyne*, *Cheselden*, Cruikshank, *Currie*, A. Cooper, *S. Cooper*, *Clarke*, *Cross*, *Carmichael*, *Combe*, *Denman*, *Thos. Davis*, *D. Davis*, Duncan, *Dalrymple*, Fothergill, Fordyce, Fowler, *Fyfe*, *Farre*, *Gooch*, *Good*, *Gregory*, Huxham, *J. Hunter*, *W. Hunter*, *Hey*, *Hamilton*, Hewson, Henry, Hooper, *Haighton*, *Hope*, *Jenner*, *James*, *Jas. Johnson*, *Jackson*, *Jones*, *Lowder*, *Lettsom*, Liston, Mead, the *Monroes*, Marcet, *Male*, Martin, *Martineau*, *Pringle*, *Pitcairn*, Percival, Parry, Pemberton, *Pott*, Prout, *Plumbe*, Priestly, *Rigby*, *Ring*, *Rutherford*, *Reid*, *A. T. Thompson*, Wells, *Wiseman*, Withering, *Willan*, *Walker*, *Ware*, Wishart, *Woodville*, Young.

We next turn to *some* now living, whose labours in the field of medical science have tended to benefit their fellow creatures. The reader will perceive that the list might have been *greatly extended*, but the subjoined names will suffice to illustrate our argument. Those who are, or have been general practitioners are in italics :

Arnott, Addison, *Allison*, *Ashwell*, Bright, Billing, *Bird*, Bennett, *Ballingall*, Brodie, *Brande*, Baron, *Clutterbuck*, *Chowne*, *Sir C. Clarke*, Sir J. Clarke, Copland, Christison, Corrigan, Crompton, Churchill, *Craigie*, Carswell, Conolly, Cowan, *Ceeley*, Fergusson, Forbes, Garrod, Grant, Goodsir, Gregory, *Guthrie*, Hall, Hodgkin, *Hassall*, *Hudson*, Herapath, Lee, Locock, *Lever*, Letheby, *Mantell*, *Nunnerly*, *Owen*, *Pereira*, Quain, Quecket, Simpson, Stokes, Sharpey, Syme, *A. Taylor*, *J. Taylor*, *Travers*, *Tweedie*, *Teale*, Winslow, Williams, Walsh, Wright.

It must be observed, too, that the Oxford and Cambridge Graduates have had great advantages ; they have been selected *invariably* as censors at the College of Physicians, although many of them have been woefully deficient in "*practical experience*." They have been chosen fellows over the heads of men of high repute, and they have received Hospital appointments in consequence of their connexion with these Universities. But we conclude with the words of a quaint writer of the seventeenth century.—" 'T is true, indeed, that you in particular, of the *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*, do naturally, and in the most friendly manner agree, much rather to *choose* and *employ* your own *fellow students* and *associates*, your *familiar chums* and *bottle-companions* of either place, than *any else*, without over-scrupulously *examining* into the matter, of more or less *knowledge* (a custom well known in our kingdom)."

THE TREATMENT OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The various and conflicting opinions respecting the treatment pursued in the case of this eminent statesman induce us to say a few words respecting it. We gather the following particulars from the account sent to *all* the journals, and we suppose, if not drawn up by



the medical attendants, that it had *their sanction* before it was made public. “ Sir Robert, after the unfortunate accident, Saturday, July 6th, walked with assistance into the house ; the pain after a short time became excessive ; no examination was permitted ; it was assumed that the comminuted fracture of the clavicle was the only injury ; the bandages over the clavicle were removed at the request of the patient ; the symptoms at first were not considered alarming. On Sunday the pulse quickened from 80 or 90 to 100. Twenty leeches were applied to the shoulder. On Monday night the alarming symptoms increased, the patient was delirious. On Tuesday the pulse was 112 to 118 ; becoming very weak. At noon Sir Robert expressed himself better, but the change was but of short duration ; the pulse ran on to 130, the breathing became more painful and stertorous, and at 11 o'clock death terminated the career of this estimable man.”

A full report of this case we hope will soon be before the profession, but we now enquire, if Sir R. Peel had been a peasant, whether his sufferings might not have been lessened, and his life prolonged ? We ask, what would have been the probable effect of the *early* abstraction of blood from the arm, and the employment of a bandage round the chest ? We may be told that so many “ *eminent* ” men could not have erred ; but it is the *number* that we especially object to. The old adage of the wisdom of a multitude of councillors, we believe, is not applicable to medical consultations. We speak *generally*, and do not intend our remarks to apply to this particular case. From the facts we at present possess, we presume that Sir Robert Peel laboured under pleuritic inflammation, and we have yet to learn why *early* depletion from the arm was not resorted to ?

MONTHLY POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

We have been requested by the Council of the National Institute to insert the following :

“ The principal objects of the Institute are, to maintain an effective organization of the General Practitioners—to expose, discourage, and suppress, by registration, and every other practicable means, illegal and unqualified practice—to employ all legitimate means for the purpose of urging upon the Government and the Legislature, the claims of the General Practitioners of this country to corporate rights—to promote a high standard of education and qualification, with a satisfactory test, by efficient examination, for every individual authorized by law to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery—and to form, irrespective of the *Special Colleges*, an Institution comprising within itself the entire range of medical and surgical knowledge.

“ The body of General Practitioners includes, every gentleman who was in practice previous to the 1st of August, 1815 ; every licentiate of the Apothecaries Society ; every fellow or member of any Royal College of Surgeons in England, Ireland and Scotland ; every doctor or bachelor in medicine of any University of the United Kingdom ; and every fellow or licentiate of any College of Physicians of the United Kingdom, in actual practice as a General Practitioner. The question sent to gentlemen in general practice is the following :—Are you desirous of a separate Incorporation of all the qualified General Practitioners of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in an Independent College of their own, upon the Elective principle, comprising within its own limits the entire range of medical and surgical science and practice, with the control of the education and examination of all future members ? The dispensing of medicines not to constitute a disqualification for offices of honor and emolument.”

The South Eastern, the largest branch of the Provincial Associa-